NEW YORK DAILY THIBBOR, PHIDAY, MARCIL 5, 1838

poley parties but in sedate twos and threes, these fields of old achievement, glide smoothly along the familiar shores under the overhanging oaks and pines, and gather bunches of green cedar and searlet bittersweet or rabbit-herries to put up for Christmas. This column in THE TRIBUSE will recall to not a few residents of busy cities or remote States memories of the time when they were boys at Cazenovia, and spent glorious Saturdays, and I am afraid sometimes stolen Sundays, on the glassy surface of the Owah-

There are some things to be said about frozen waters which are among the "things not generally known" to those who are so unlucky as to have no personal experience in them.

The lake "locked in the embrace of Winter" not always true to its poetic duty, and "silent and still as death:" on the contrary, it is often very noisy and obstreperous. Especially in severe weather, when there is no snow and it lies bare of its usual fleecy bedclothes, it grumbles and groans lamentably o'nights. I remember seeing this fact noticed but once in the course of my reading; when it was observed by John Bull temporarily sojourning by a frozen lake in Canada, who, at a loss for an explanation, considered it as the "moaning of imprisoned winds beneath the ice," or invented some similar flatulen hypothesis. The thing is perfectly simple; the variations of temperature in the air affect equally the ice which swells or contracts by the change, and in default of other yielding, must split. So it rends with mile-long cracks in all directions, and the huge sheet is thus thrown into sonorous vibrations, so that, especially from sunset to midnight, while the cold reases, its rumbling and roaring may be heard a mile away.

I noticed a curious circumstance while skating explainable, I suppose, on accoustic principles. Striking the ice (two inches thick) with a stone, I was surprised to hear a sharp and distinct echo from toward the middle of the lake, where no object capable of returning the sound could be seen. On going toward the direction of the echo, its interval rapidly diminished, until I came to a long crack in the ice, about half an inch wide, filled with water. On going a hundred yards beyond it, the blow of the stone was answered by the same echo from the opposite direc-Bon, proving that the sound commun'cated through the icy sheet was reverberated from this tiny wall of non-elastic fluid as distinctly as a similar sound is returned through the air from the wall of a building. I commend the experiment to the attention of more

Critical philosophers.

One more remark about lake-ice. It is a prevalen opinion that it sinks in the Spring, and I have heard of B grave professor maintaining this notion before a scientific association. This opinion is founded on a thing of common occurrence—the sudden disappearance is the Spring of ice while yet of considerable thickness. The fact is undoubted, but it is to be explained in another way.

When bright sunlight falls upon clear lake ice it dis organizes it, or rather separates it in a peculiar way splitting it in perpendicular seams until it divides i rude prisms, something like basaltic columns. If a block of thick clear ice, cut in January, lies exposed to the sun for a few hours, it becomes, in popular expression, "honey-combed," so that a blow with an axe will shatter it into a hundred irregular angular columns, about the size of one's finger. The same change takes place over the whole lake in Spring, while the ice is still perhaps three inches thick, and though on a sharp morning its prisms are cemented strongly together, and will bear a heavy weight, a few hours of warm sun will loosen them so that a stone thrown on breaks through, leaving a straight-walled hole no larger than itself. At such a time a heavy wind soon makes an opening at the mouth of a stream or some such weak point, the creasing waves break up the shattering edges of the sheet of ice faster and faster, and in a few hours a thousand acres of surface will be changed to rolling and heaving water. Then the remark is made that "the ice has all sunk to the bottom;" but in fact the water is yet filled with its dissolving fragments, and on the leeward shore it is driven in until it forms a grinding mass geveral feet in depth.

I remember that the once popular writer on religiou subjects, "Charlotte Elizabeth," founded some grave reflections on a fictitious account of the sudden disap pearance of ice in a Canadian lake, where no freshed could remove it, and where it obstinately resisted the kind persuasion of the genialsun. But, at last, certain signs announced its yielding. The neighbors, thus warned, were in the habit of collecting to view the convulsion. The ice groaned, cracked, parted from the sheres, and sunk with a splash to the bottom! I forget how this instance of instantaneous surrender, and it is of no consequence. If the stern belief of the fair theologian was sound, it is not the worse for a fallacious illustration.

So much for the ice of our still waters. It plays quite as fautastic tricks in our running streams, as w can well observe in the bed of the Chittenango, which, leaving our lake at its southern end, turns around the village and tumbles through its deep ravine nearly 80 feet before its ten-mile course to the canal is accouplished. The chilled water, prevented from freezing on the surface by its constant agitation, deposits masse of spongy "anchor ice" on its sides and its stony bot These increase and harden until, in prolonged "cold snaps," we have seen the whole stream lifted four or five feet above its hed by its own icy deposit, so as to overflow its banks and interrupt the adjacent

This process creates a strange and beautiful spec tacle at the falls of this stream, four miles below ou village, where it plunges over the limestone strata to the depth of one hundred and forty feet, broken in its perpendicular descent only by a few projecting rocky shelves and platforms. On these the gelid waters congeal as they fall in constantly growing piles of "anchor ice," spread still broader by the freezing spray, until over the whole front of the precipice-140 feet in hight, and probably 200 in width—there is built up a gigantic screen of ice, rounded into a hundred swells and draped with a million icicles, from the size of a straw to that of a stout maple tree, and resembling an enormous stalactite of alabaster. The water i the end finds a passage beneath, and flows invisibly and unheard.

Bryant's poem entitled "The Catterskill Falls contains a description perfectly applicable to the spot

is a description perfectly applicable to the "Mid greens and shades the Catterskill leaps From cliffs where the wood flower clings; All Summer be melatens his verdant steeps With the sweet light spray of the mountain spri And he shakes the woods on the mountain size When they drip with the dews of eventide." But when, in the forest bare and old, The blast of December calls, the builds, in the startight clear and cold. A palace of ice where his torrent falls. With turret and arch and retwork fair. And pillars blue as the Summer sir."

The cascade of the Chittenango, though among the most beautiful of the minor cascades of our State, and worthy of as much renown as Minnehaha itself, is known but locally, save to our Summer friends from town and to visitors at the Springs, now so much resorted to, three miles below them. The few who thus visit them in Summer, and admire the brilliant spray of their take-born waters, contrasted with the dark bordering cedars and the evening shadows under their western precipice, can form no idea of the singularity and beauty of the spectral edifice which they build in February, fit to stand as a frontier gateway before the northern domains of eternal Winter. OWAHGESA.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION OF CONNECTICUT.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. NEW-HAVEN, Wednesday, March 3, 1858. The Democratic State Convention met in Union Hall in this city to-day, and was called to order about 101 o'clock by Gen. Pratt of Rocky Hill. Alvin P. Hyde of Tolland was appointed Chairman pro tem., and on taking the chair he said that he had not had much ex-

election, and tendered his grateful acknowledgments. It was a prestige of success, to a time like this, to find the Convention so fully attended by the Democracy, who have come up from the bills and valleys, from all over the broad domain of noble old Connecticut—the threshold of Democracy and of Democratic secti-ments. He felt assured, from the fact of the attendneed to large a delegation, that the effort of the Democratic party to carry the State in the next campaign would prove successful. If there was ever surery of success, it was now. He trusted their labors would all prove harmonious; that there would be no discenters among them, and that the fruits of the Constitution would have all reading to the clary of the vertion would happily redound to the glory of the Democratic party of the State; and he hoped that the communications that should be made by that body before to adjournment would meet with a hearty reception rom every member of the party, and that they would be triumphantly supported by them. Judge R. W. Wright of Waterbury and Gilbert W.

Phillips of Putnam were then appointed Secretaries On motion, a Committee of one from each Senatorial

District was appointed to receive credentials. The following are the names: Messrs. Peter Cosgrove, Gad She'don, Horace Belden, Horace Potter, Ab.

following are the names: Messrs. Peter Cosgrove. Gad Sheldon, Horace Beldea, Horace Potter, Ab; ner Bradley, ir., Israel Harrison, Charles A. Gurley, Henry McNally, Aaron Cook, Christopher N. Shelton, Reuben Taylor, J. G. Brown, Jared B. Williams, Jethried Perlip, Lewis Catlin, ir., Hiram Bissell, Norman Spurr, Wm. G. Starr, George W. Arnold, Asa Willey, Gurley Phelps.

A Committee on Permanent Organization was next appointed, consisting of Messrs. J. L. Belden of Hartford, Noyes C. Mix of New-Haven, G. W. Peet of Litchfield, J. H. Hoyt of Fairfield, John Bishop of New-London, J. K. Green of Windham, James Phelps of Middlebury, E. H. Hyde, 2d, of Tolland.

A Committee of one from each Senatorial District, act on resolutions, was appointed, as follows: 1st District, J. L. Stand; Hd District, S. C. Low; Hild District, J. Case: I'th District, W. H. Clarks; Vin District, L. B. Wheeler; VIth District, F. C. Phelps; VIIth District, C. Billings; VIIth District, W. F. Taylor; NIth District, J. H. Olmstend; XIIth District, J. J. Peruse; XIVth District, J. Olney; XVth District, J. J. Peruse; XIVth District, J. Olney; XVth District, I. B. Graves; XVth District, J. N. Baldwin, XVIIth District, John Cutler Smith; XVIIIth District, C. Woodward; XIXth District, C. Stevens; XXth District, R. M. West; XXIst District, C. T. Summer. Judge Marks of Berlin offered a motion that the members of the Convention be allowed to wear their hats during its session.

Mr. W. H. Clark of New-Haven thought, as the

author of the resolution was a venerable man, the motion ought to pass, and he would second it—with the amendment that the wearer be requested to sit on the platform and wear his hat. The subject was tabled. A Committee of one from each town, to report a State Committee, was appointed, as follows: H. B. Stedman, T. B. Wheeler, B. C. Beers, R. Averill, T. N. Hale, H. B. Graves, A. Hall, J. S. Dolson.

T. N. Hale, H. B. Graves, A. Hall, J. S. Dolson.
The Committee on Permanent Organization reported: For President, Jeffrey O. Pnelps of Simstury: Vice-Presidents, W. Marks of Hartford, W. Durand of New-Haven, M. L. Brere of New-London, E. A. Phelps of Litchfield, A. Mead of Fairfield, Peter C. Child of Windham, C. Woodward of Middletown, E. Hamilton of Tolland; for Secretaries, H. B. Graves of Litchfield, M. R. Rust of Stafford, D. M. Mead of Gravewich.

Mead of Greenwich.

It was then moved to go into an informal ballot for It was then moved to go into an informal ballot for Governor. A proposition was offered that the ballot be taken by each member passing before the stand, and announcing his name as he deposited his ballot, which was carried.

The Committee on Credentials then presented their report; from which it appears that 146 towns were represented by 429 Delegates, from counties as fol-lows.

lows:				-	
COUNTIES.	Towns.		COUNTIES.		
New-Haven	24	60	Fairfield	24	63
Hartford		75	Tolland	11	34
Windham		40	Litchfield	20	6:
New London		41	Middlesex	14	4.
The inform which 364 vo	al ballot tes were	for Ge	overnor wand divide	d as follo	had, at
CASSIDATES	1	otes.	CANDIDAT	Es.	Votes.
James T. Pratt.		192	John T. Wa	ite	3
James T. Pratt. Colin M. Ingere	oll	127	Ralph T. Ing	eraoll	

George H. Peck of Canaan moved that "From the uniformity of the report, that we go into a nomination of James T. Pratt, unanimously, for Gover

"ination of James T. Pratt, unanimously, for Gover "nor, of Rocky Hill."

A motion was then made for an adjournment, which was put, and the Chair decided that it was defeated. Doubted, and tried again, a large part of the Convention voting on both sides, and the Chair again declaring the motion lost. It was still doubted, with much excitement, and the House was called upon to decide, when the nays appeared to have the majority. Another gentleman moved that the Convention adjourn till 13 o'clock, with a view to securing a better feeling and a greater unanimity. The motion was lost.

George H. Peck then resumed his motion to make the nomination of Mr. Pratt unanimous. Other dele-

Pratt was then declared the Democratic nomi-

nee for Governor.

In the afternoon, speeches were made by several members of the Convention, lauding the President's late Kanaas Message, and expressing the highest satis-faction at the course he had pursued during his admin-

Mr. Belden of Hartford thought the President had done just right; be had shown himself true to the Cincinnati Platform, and to the principles of the Democratic party. He, for one, would stand by him, and he knew he expressed the mind of the Convention—they were, to a man, fully satisfied with the National Executive.

Executive.

Judge Wright, of Waterbury, was not a Douglas man, far from it, all assertions to the contrary notwithstanding. He was an anti-Douglas, Administration Democrat. He always had, and always should support all their measures: for he had always known them to be in the right, and knew that he was safe in adhering to his party.

Dr. Woodward, of Middletown, offered a resolution

Dr. Woodward, of Middletown, offered a resolution indorsing the President's course in regard to Lecompton. Mr. Belden moved an amendment, modifying the resolution. [Great confusion: cries of "No, no," "Let him speak," "Dry up, "Ac.] Order was restored, and the resolution and amendment were put to the meeting. A motion was made to table the whole. [Confusion: excitement on the platform, between the President and Secretary, during which the latter was ejected from the stand.] Mr. Belden tried to make himself heard. [Cries of "No, no," "Sit down, "&c.] A motion of adjournment was made, the mover thinking it impossible to transact any business while there was so much uproar; which was carried.

MARINE AFFAIRS.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

M. O. Roberts, eaq., the Agent of the California Steamship Company, informs us that the departure of the steamships Moses Taylor and St. Louis is unavoidably postponed till 2 o'clock, p. m., of Saturday the 6th inst.

FOR EUROPE.

The steamship City of Washington, Capt. Petrie, sailed yesterday for Liverpool, with 15 cabin and 97 steerage passengers.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH EXPEDITION. Orders were received at the Brooklyn Navy Yard on Wednesday from Washington, directing the United States steam-frigate Niagara to sail as soon as she completes her crew. She has now about 350 men, which is 50 short of her full complement. On her last trip, she had about 500 men, but so large a number cannot be properly accommodated, on account of the space equired for the cable. In all other respects, the Niagara is quite ready for sea. The fixtures for the cable remain as they were when she left Eng'and. The new machinery for paying out the cable will be laced on board at Plymouth. The defective iron work of the main rigging has been replaced by larger chains, and she has been supplied with new fore and main-topsail yards and new top-gallant masts, designed

THE SHIP LEANDER. The Bath Organ states that this ship was but one year old, was owned by Mesers. E. & A. Sewall, W. D. Sewall, Thos. M. Reed, and Capt. Peleg Curtis of Brunswick, who was master, and had an insurance of \$40,000, apportioned as follows:

to remedy the defects noticed on her previous trip.

She will probably sail to-morrow or Monday.

 0.000, apportuned as follows:
 \$10.00

 Buth Mutual Office.
 7,000

 City Mutual Office.
 2,000

 Maine Mutual Office.
 8,000

 Brunawick Metual Office.
 5,000

 New England Mutual Office.
 10,000
 NAVAL.

The U. S. sloop-of-war Vandalia. Commander Sin elair, from Portsmouth, N. H., for the Pacific station, was at Rio Janeiro about Jan. 5, and was to leave for perience as presiding officer, but felt deeply sensible of the honor that had been bestowed upon him in the the shortest trip on record, having been but 31 days

and 4 hours from anchor to anchor. She left Ports mouth Dec. I, and reached latitude " South and longitude 290 in 91 days. Another account states that the Vandalia sailed Jan. 11 for Valparaiso.

The U.S. elcop-of-waf John Adams, Commander Hoff, which arrived at Valparaise on the 17th of Dec. leet, after a voyage of A days from Pasama, sailed on the 19th of January on her return voyage, via Cape Horn to the United States. Officers and crew well. STEAMER PLANET SUNK-RIVER GORGED TO THE

BOTTOM ABOVE CAIRO. From a possenger by the steamer L. M. Kennett, which strived at Cairo from New-Orleans yesterday, we learn that the steamer Planet had sunk to her main deck at Wolf Island. Our informant had no

we learn that the steamer Planet and add to be main dock at Wolf Island. Our informant had no particulars of the disaster.

The Planet was bound from Caire to New-Orleans, having left Caire for the South on Friday last. It is probable she had not a large cargo of freight, as there is very little chipping from Caire at present, and she had not gone far enough to pick up much way freight. The Planet was about eighteen months old, was built by Capt. Oglesby, of the steamer Jos. H. Oglesby, and Capt. Henry Ealer. She has since changed hands several times, and undergone various alterations in cabin, machinery, &c. She has now a half cabin, but the principal part of her business has been carrying freight.

cabin, but the principal part of her business has been carrying freight.

At present she is owned by Messrs. Wall and Widen of this city, Capt. John Molloy, her commander, and others. Her value is not far from \$40,000, and we presume she was well insured.

The gentleman who furnished the above news also informed in that the river was governed at an extent the river was governed at an extension.

informed us that the river was gorged at and for some distance above the mouth of the Ohio to the bottom. A dispatch received from Cairo by Mr. R. F. Sass, late last evening, confirms the report of the gorge.

The dispatch reads:

"River blocked fifteen miles long; Cremons above the gorge.

"JNO. W. CARROLL. Steamer Cora Anderson."

"The steamer Cremons left this port on Sunday morning, for the purpose of taking 450 tuns of the Cora Anderson's freight to Cincinnati.

The steamer Editor left here for Memphis on Saturates above the

day morning, and we presume she is also above the

Gorge.

We may now report navigation suspended below for an indefinite period.

DESTRUCTION OF THE PELICAN.

We learn by letter from Capt. A. D. Armstrong of the steamer Monarch, at Cairo, that the steamer Pelican was burned to the water's edged on the Arkansas River, about 25 miles above Napoleon, on the morning of the 24th ult. From one of the passengers of the ill-fated steamer, Capt. A. learns that the boat had been lying at shore "wooding," and just as she was the ill-fated steamer, Capt. A. learns that the boat had been lying at shore "wooding," and just as she was rounding out flames were seen bursting from the after cabin. The Pelican was immediately headed for the opposite shore, and ran upon the bar. The fire spread with great rapidity, affording the passengers only sufficint time to reach the shore with their baggage. The fire is said to have originated from the deck stove. The Pelican had on 987 bales of cotton, and was bound down for New-Orleans. The boat and cargo are a total loss. The steamer was valued at \$20,000. are a total loss. The steamer was valued at \$20,000, and was insured for \$3,000, certain, and probably for \$12,000. The books, papers and money of the boat were all saved.

[Cincinnati Gazette.]

BLOODY TRAGEDY.

ALLEGED WIFE MURDER.

ARREST OF THE SUSPECTED PERPETRATOR. Yesterday morning about 10 o'clock a bloody tragedy courred in the negro tenement house in the rear of No. 145 West Twenty-eighth street, which resulted in the almost instant death of Mary Ann Hilton, otherwise known as Mary Stevens, a colored woman about 30 years of age, she having been shot in the left eye by a heavily loaded single-barrelled pistel said to have been in the hands of William Hilton (colored), her reputed husband.

In December last Hilton leased spartments in the house in question for himself, wife and a little girl about four years of age. Their near neighbors say that they have lived pleasantly together, with the exception of a slight misunderstanding occasionally. According to information received from Hilton, however, his wife became jealous of him recently, in consequence of his familiarity with some colored girls in the neighborhood. He denied the allegations, which did not prove satisfactory, and, as Hilton states, they talked about separating. According to his story, he packed his things into a carpet bag on Wednesday, and told her that he would go and live with his brother. She demurred to this arrangement, and, taking the bag from him, said, if there was to be a separation, she would leave him. Thus matters stood till yesterday morning, when, according to the appearance of the room where the bloody occurrence took place, Mrs. Hilton prepared a comfortable breakfast and placed the same on the table, about which they scated themselves, she being on a stool immediately behind the door. While so arranged, Mrs. Hilton was shot in the left eye, and, falling from the stool against the door, must have expired almost instantly. A large quantity of blood flowed from the wound and ran over the floor. Several persons in the house heard the rein a few moments afterward saw Hilton rushing down stairs in his shirt-sleeves, without a hat, and barefooted, evidently in a great state of excitement. In this condition he ran up Seventh avenue o Thirty-second street, where he rushed into the house of some friends, and, changing his clothes, left at once.

The news of the murder spread rapidly, and the Twentieth Precinct Police went in pursuit of the alleged murderer, under the instructions of Acting-Inspector Curry. The police were close upon Hilton several times, but he managed to clude them, and, going to the ferry, crossed to Jersey City, as he states, in search of his mother. About 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Hilton returned to the scene of the tragedy, and was promptly arrested by an officer of the Twentieth Precinct.

On being questioned as to the cause which induced him to so deliberately murder his wife, he denied in the most peremptory manner having committed the deed, and said that she shot herself because he had declared his intention to leave her. Hilton further says that while he was yet in bed he saw her take his pistol, and fearing that she intended to commit suicide he leaned out of bed, but before he could reach her she placed the muzzle of the pistol to her left eye and fired. This story, however, is very improbable as he could not see her movements at the table while in bed, as he slept in another room. His subsequent conduct also goes far to contradict his theory, for it she had taken her own life, there was no necessity o his running away, changing his clothes, &o. Hilton further denies being the husband of the deceased, and says her name is Mary Stevens, but admits having lived with her as his wife for a year or two. Her husband, he says, is a seaman, and is now absent on a voyage to New-Orleans. However this may be they have been known as man and wife by their neighbors. She was said to have been a very quiet and well-behaved woman, and the woman's clothing &c. indicated that she was nest and tidy. Hilton was committed to the cells to await the Coroner's inquistion. Several witnesses whom, it is alleged, are in pos-session of important facts connected with the murder are also detained till they can be examined by Coroner Gamble, who is to hold the inquest.

The accused bears a bad reputation among the Police of the Twentieth Precinct, and according to information in their possession, he is associated with a gang of thieves and ruffians whose headquarters are in Church street. Hilton is 26 years of age, and a barber by trade. The affair has created great excitement among the colored population of the city. There is a mystery about the matter which the testimony may

-The New-York correspondent of The Charleston Mercury has the following:

Moreovy has the following:

"An interesting wedding took place a few days since between a Mr. Henry B. Melville and Mrs. Sarah K. Seymour. The parties have both been married before, and each have a family of seven children—those of the gentleman comprising six daughters and a son, and those of the lady six sons and a faughter. The rons acted on the occasion as groomsmen to their future father, the daughters as bridesmaids to their future mother. The whole fourteen children dressed alike, according to their sex, entered the church arm in arm, and ranged themselves on either side of their in aim, and ranged themselves on either side of their parents, who are both remarkably hand-some, and locked superb. The bride is wealthy, and was richly dressed in a pearl-colored moire antique, with costly laces, and diamond brooch and bracelet.

FIRE IN THE EIGHTH-AVENUE. Yesterday merusas at 71 o'clock a fire occurred in the building No. 285 Eighth-avenue, occupied by John J. Brown as a gentlemen's furnishing store. Damage \$300. Fully insured. The fire originated from an overheated stove.

CITY ITEMS.

Last night was one of those which were transpose from the middle of January. It was keenly, fiercely cold, a real Lapland specimen of hyperboresu tem-

ACADEMY OF MUSIC .- There will be no opera tonight, in consequence of the rehearsal of Meyerbeer's grand opers of the Huguenots. The sale of seats for the first performance of this opera commences this morting at 9 o'clock.

The tax levy was yesterday served on the Controler, and a certified copy was sent to Albany for passage in the Legislature.

THE LATS FATAL ACCIDENT AT SCHOOL No. 39. -Mise Sarah S. Lewis, the young lady who was so severely burned on Wednesday at the Primary-School Department of Public School No. 39, in West Eighteenth street, died at 9 o'clock the same night. from the effects of her injuries. Corner Hills yeste day held an inquest upon the body, when it appeared in evidence that deceased on her return with the children under her care from the play ground, observed that there was too much fire in the stove, and threw open the stove door. On turning her dress caught fire and was not discovered till she had gone half way across the hall. The children became alarmed, and some rushed around her while others ran to the stairway crying "fire." The other teachers used all their exertions to put out the flames, but were unsuccessful until too late. The Jury rendered a ver-dict of "death from burns accidentally received by her clothes taking fire at School No. 39." Deceased had only occupied the position of teacher in the school two days when she met with the accident. She was a native of this city and 18 years of age.

ARREST FOR ALLEGED POLICY DEALING .- Yesterday morning a man named George F. Hotchkiss appeared before Recorder Barnard with an affidavit, on which he asked for a warrant for the arrest of Mr. Marcus T. C. Stanley, who has been identified with the recent raid against the lottery and policy dealers of this city, on a charge of being himself engaged in the business. The warrant was issued, upon which Mr Stanley was taken into custody. He appeared before the Recorder, and gave bonds in the sum of \$1,000 to appear and answer the charge at a preliminary examination. The allegation in the affidavit is founded upon information and belief, and Mr. Stanley states that the arrest has been made to annoy him, because of his connection with the breaking up the operations of the Georgia lottery, of which Ben Wood, it is said, is principal proprietor. Annexed is a copy of the

affidavit:

City and County of New-York, is.—George F. Hotchkies, of the City of New-York, residing at Earle's Hotel on Park row, being duly sworn, says that Marcus T. C. Stanley is now and for a long time has been enurged in the business of lotters and policy vending, and that he is interested as a backer of policy books at different places in the City of New-York; that such facts can be proved, as deponent is informed and believes; that John F. Hodges ami a man named Hungary, whose first name deponent does not know, but whose place of business is at the corner of Grand street and Broadway, in said city, and Adam Hodges and Warrant issue against said dity, deponent therefore prays that a warrant issue against said Stanley, and that he may be arrested and that he enswer according to law.

(Signed)

GREEN TIMOTHY IN MARCH-FIVE TIMOTHYS VIC-TIMIZED. - Yesterday morning, five unsophisticated travelers, en route for California, giving their names as nothy Daly, Timothy Laby, Timothy Burns, Timothy Laby (2d), and Timothy King, complained to the Mayor that they had, on the morning previous, been induced by parties representing themselves to be agents for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, in Warren near Washington street, to purchase tickets for California. They paid \$750 for what were represented to be second cabin in the next steamer to sail, but which proved to be steerage tickets, and worth only \$325. They also ascertained that the parties from whom they made the purchase were not authorized agents of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. A warrant was issued for John Doe, and placed in the hands of Policeman Black, who ascertained that the chief operator i the transaction was a man named Andrews. This person he arrested, but Andrews obtained leave of him for few moments and broke his parole. The officer, however, expects to re-arrest him to-day. A brother of Andrews was arrested as an accomplice and locked up for examination.

Joseph Boutoin, a French Canadian, complained Fowler, corner of Chambers and West streets, and buy a ticket for \$200. Frank was consequently hauled up and requested to disgorge. This he refused to until told by the Mayor that no bail would be taken in his case until an examination could be had, and that he would be locked up in the Tombs for the night. Frank did not relish this, and forked over the \$200 in gold. The Mayor intends to lock up all these operators until such time as he sees fit to at end to their examination.

ATTEMPTING TO MURDER HIS WIFE,-An Irish man named Alexander McClintock was apprehended vesterday morning charged with the attempting to take the life of his wife by splitting her head open with an ax. The parties resided at No. 135 Eleventh street, and were quarreling at the time, when in the midst of his anger, Alexander seized a small ax and directed t blow with the weapon at his wife's head. The ax struck on the top of the head, but glancing off completely divided the scalp. The unfortunate woman was conveyed to the Station House, where the wound was dressed by Police Surgeon Mott. The wound is very severe, but not fatal. The brute of a husband was apprehended and sent to prison by Justice Steers in default of \$1,000 bail.

CHARGE OF LIBEL .- A warrant for the arrest of Captain Squires of the Eleventh Police Precinct, was ssued yesterday morning by the Recorder, on the affidavit of Michael Connolly, Police Justice, for an alleged criminal libel-contained in a letter published a few days since, in a morning paper, over the signature of Capt. Squires, in which it was stated that Justice Conolly and certain Tombs lawyers had hatched up a charge of nearder against certain policemen. Captain Squires appeared before the Recorder and gave bail to answer the charge in the Court of Sessions.

REAL ESTATE. - The following sales were made yes erday by A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.:

Three lots on 105th st. next to corner of 2day, each.... One lot on 155th st. next to corner of 2day, each.... One lot on 2day, between 155th and 165th sts... lot on 2d av, adjoining.
lot on 2d av, adjoining.
lot on 2d av, adjoining.
lot on 105th at, 125 feet west of 2d av, each,
107th at, Two left on 105th-st., 125 feet west of 2 av. 2 One lot adjoining.
One lot on north-east cor. ist-av. and 10th at.
Three lots on 10th at., in rear of above, each.
Three lots on 10th at. adjoining.
One lot on 10th at. 25 feet east of 1st-av.
One lot on 10th at. 25 feet east of 1st-av.
One lot on 10th at. user 1st-av. 15x100.5, each.
One lot on 10th at., 100 feet from 1st-av.
One lot on 10th at., adjoining.

groups and series, working barmoniously for the general benefit of the whole. It seems, according to a statement in The Police Gazette, that they also have a Society to raise funds to enable them to emigrate to

Society to raise funds to enable them to emigrate to this country. The Garctic says:

For a number of years the only way in which thieves assisted each other was by means of railling some article belonging to the person who required assistance. Generally speaking, the article railling was of the most pairty value, and in nine cases gut of ten it was a pocket-handerchef of norminal valide, so one ever thinking of taking it after having won it. A friend of the beneficiary occupied the head of the table, and before him would be placed a plate, in which were deposited the subscriptions of the company, who gave their donations as they entered the room, varying in amount according to their means or knowledge of the party. After the subscribing busitees was over, the assembled company indulged themselves in drinking and dancing till unexaconable hours in the morning, usually terminating in quarreting, fighting and being locked up. This mode of raising cash has for some time fallen into disreptute or account of so many thieves getting them up for different purposes—some to get sufficient money to employ counsel on their trial, others to bury a relative, while others wanted help to come over here; and the better a thief was known among his companions, the more money he had to expend on their trial, others to bury a relative, while others wanted help to come over here; this state of things was wanted help to come over here; and the better a thief was known among his companions, the more money he had to expend on these orgies. This state of things was the primary cause of the establishment of the association we are now treating of.

It originated through three or four "goniffs" talking over their prespects, and deploring the apparent apathy of the fraternity toward each other. At length they came to the resolution of calling a meeting of professionals." and then hear what was best to be

over their prespects, and deploring the apparent spathy of the fraternity toward each other. At length they came to the resolution of calling a meeting of "professionals," and then hear what was best to be done under the circumstances. This was accordingly done, and the meeting was held in a house which has been the resort of thieves for years. This establishment is known by the sign of the Three Cranes, and is situated in Brick Lane, Whitechapel. On the night the meeting was commenced nearly eighty thieves, of both sexes, attended. This andience was addressed by a returned convict, who rejoices in the sobriquet of the "counselor," but whose real name is Frederisk Chapman. This individual, several years ago, was an attorney's clerk, and is a man possessed of a considerable degree of shrewdness and low cunning. Having attached his master's signature to a blank check he was sent to the antipodes at the expense of the Government, and furnished with a residence for fifteen years, from which he has not long returned. On addressing the assembled "goniffs," he said they had been called together to devise some plan by which they could raise funds to assist each other in the time of trouble, and, in a speech of considerable length, (which we are sorry we have not obtained verbatim), he proposed a plan, the pith of which was, that every thise contribute toward the fund a per centage of his plunder, and that the one who contributed most should have the privilege of selecting a member for the benefits thereof. This, however, was overruled by some of the audience. Other speeches followed from various parties, and in the end the following rules were adopted:

Ruta I. That this Society be called the Mutual Benefit Association. rules were adopted:
Rules 1. That this Society be called the Mutual Benefit Asso

ciation.

RULE 2. That this Society shall consist of an unlimited number of (right) members, each new member to be proposed and seconded by a made member; each member to pay as entrance (se five shillings, and one shilling per week additional as long as he shall be in possession of his liberty. Any member getting into trouble (prison) shall not be expected to keep up his payments during the time the said member remains in trouble.

RULE 3. The benefits enjoyed by the members of the Society are as follows: For passage money to America or Australia, lifteen pounds; any other place, five pounds; for counsel to defend a member, three pounds; on death of wife (or woman), six pounds; on a member being sent to jail for six months or upward, one pound to be allowed him, to dispose of as he thinks fit.

RULE 4. When sufficient funds are in hand due notice will be given by the Secretary of the Association to the various members who purpose drawing for the emigration money, when such an event is to take place, on which occasions the attendance of the drawers is particularly requested, so that they may be satisfied regarding the result thereor.

RULE 5. That each member be declared free for the several benefits when he has been a member of the Association three months. Any member contition his payments for four consecutive weeks without any reasonable cause shall be scratched from the books of the Association. Secretary, Treasurer, and Committee of six members he appointed to carry out the rules and regulations of the Association these officers to be chosen by a major, itsy of members at an appointed meeting for such purpose.

RULE 7. Any (right) tends can become a member of the Association on the same conditions as a male, and will be entitled to the same benefits. RULE 2. That this Society shall consist of an unlimited number

the regular meeting nights shall be every Tues the same benefits.

Rule 3. That the regular meeting nights shall be every Tuesday, for the admittance of new members, receiving subscriptions expulsions, and the transaction of business in general, and on Sunday nights for the drawing of the emigration chances.

Rule 9. That providing any member shall draw an emigration chance who is not a T. L. (taket of leave) holder, and that there should be a member of that description who is free of the Association and who wishes to leave the country, the said T. L. holder shall have the opportunity afforded him of so doing by having the chance transferred to him. The drawer of the chance to have the amount of it paid to him when there is sufficient funds in hand to do so.

Rule 10. That the accounts be audited every three months by two members selected from the Association. Any surplus funds that remain over after providing for probable contingencies shall go toward providing for a supper and sal.

On these rules being read over, they were received with unanimous applause by the assembled thieves. After order was restored, the election of the various officers followed. A well-known Whitechapel thief, named Billy Beale, was advanced to the post of President, Fred Chapman was elected Secretary, and the

named Billy Beale, was advanced to the post of President, Fred Chapman was elected Secretary, and the landlord of the crib where the meeting was held was appointed Treasurer. The six committee men are all convicted thieves. When this portion of the business was transacted they proceeded to admit members, and as they nearly all knew each other, the process of proposing and seconding was not difficult. The number admitted that evening amounted to 71. At the conclusion of the ceremony of admission, dancing and drinking was the order of the evening. The toast of success to the Association was honored with uproarious applause. Other toasts followed relative to the profession, and the meeting broke up. The following week, on the meeting bight, the room was crowded to excess by "goniffs," anxious to become members of the Association. The news of its inauguration was transmitted from one thief to another all over London, and the beneats it held out to them fermed the principal topic of conversation. On this night nearly 125 new members were admitted. A speech was made by the Secretary, in which he said he was proud to see such unanimity among the "near speech was made by the Secretary, in which he said he was proud to see such unanimity among the "peo-ple," and trusted that it would continue to be so; adding that, should the Association prove successful, it was the intention of the Executive to establish branches in Liverpool and Manchester, so as to give their provincial brethren an opportunity of participat-ing in the benefit of the Society. Loud cheering fol-lowed this armouncement, and the meeting was dis-solved.

UNPARDONABLE CRUELTY .- A correspondent says: I noticed a fine horse in the Fourth avenue on Wednes ay morning, with a broken leg, and otherwise badly bruised, caused by a collision on Tuesday night. The poor creature had stood there all night without cover ing or food. On Wednesday evening he still stood there, upon three legs, without shelter, that cold day. When the Fourth Avenue Railroad Company day. When the Fourth Avenue Railroad Company want to exhibit 'crueity to animals,' they should take a nigger or a Yankeë who can 'report the case,' but spare the poor horses after their legs are broken, for such exhibition neither does the Company nor the public any service."

LETTER FROM M. G. GILLIGAN, M. D.

LETTER FROM M. G. GILLIGAN, M. D.

New York March 4th—58
Mr. Editor, An article appeared in the daily papers yesterday—headed A Physician arrested. a Woman Suddenly died—The Article is false in every respect.

I find in this days tribune a garbled report of the investigation, I was called to see Mrs Duggan, and after making some visits they insulted me. and hid my gloves, I demanded some remuneration for my trouble they refused and ordered me out I claimed the privilege to remain until the Husband returned, they then ejected me. The woman subsequently took convulsions and in 4 days after I. left her she died—in the interval five Doctors attended her. Some malicious person inserted, a thrilling announcement the day before the inquest—and I now find by the report in the tribune that I am blamed—where if the whole proceedings had been inserted it would give it a different aspect, I have been exenerated by the Jary who rendered a verdict Puerperal convulsions a disease which many died of—The report having been widely circulated to my detriment, I hope you will have the Kindness to insert this refutation. M. G. Gilligan M. D.

Passing Counteffert Money.—At a late hour on Wednesday night, Officer Beven of the Tenth Precinct arrested a German named Frederick Remmers for attempting to pass counterfeit \$2 bills on the Manufacturers' Bank of Troy. The accused first went to the store of Mr. Austin, and purchased some articles amounting in value to twenty-five cents, and offered the bill in question in payment. Mr. Austin not liking the locks of the bill, handed it back to the fellow, whe then handed over a twenty-five cent piece. He next tried Herman Kornahsen in the same street, but the bill was again returned, when Frederick forked over half a dollar, the amount of his purchase. The accused then went into the saloon of Wm. Renck and took an oyster siew, in payment for which he tendered the

executed, and calculated to deceive those not ther

Bessvolest Thieves.—A man calling himself Dr. Wilson, has recently been calling at houses in this city, under the pretense of seeking aid for a sick patient of his—a woman dying of consumption, and saffering for want of the most common necessaries. This sham dector rends the servant up stairs for her mineral valuable that he can lay his hands on. If the lady comes down, he states his object, names the residence of the poor woman, and suggests to the indy that she may, perhaps, take the trouble to send or go, and see for herself. Of course, the theft is not likely to be discovered until he has taken himself out of sight. A sufferer from his operations feels it her duty to give this notice and warning. The scamp is rather under size, has a black heard and mustache, and wears glassee.

Burglart.—Officer Furman of the Eighteenth Pre-

Bundlary.—Officer Furman of the Eighteenth Precinct yesterday morning arrested a fellow maned John Little, changed with barglariously entering the picture-frame and locking-glass manufactory, No. 120 New. Canal street, either by means of forcing open a window on the outside of said building on the second story, or by forcing open a trap door in the rear part of said premises leading from the cellar, and stealing therefrom two pictures, one of them inclosed in a gift frame, and the other inclosed in an ornamented frame. One of the pictures was a fireman's certificate, and the other a Masonic certificate. Mr. Verafelt, agent of Horace V. Siglar, the proprietor, upon discovering the robbery, procured the assistance of Officer Rusman, and visited various picture stores about the city. In a shop kept by James Keenan, at No. 104 Kantanaris of the picture was taken before Justice Kelly, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, and committed to prison default of \$500 bail.

Little is 51 years of age, a native of Ireland, and lives in Second avenue. In answer to the charge, be

default of \$500 bail.

Little is 51 years of age, a native of Ireland, and lives in Second avenue. In answer to the charge, he said he found the picture in the apartment where coal is kept, and sold it to Mr. Keenan. He did not know how it came there until after he was arrested, whom he understood that his son put it there.

Another Burglary.—On Wednesday night three boys, named Wm. Mills, James Ryan and George Collins, were arrested for burglariously entering the dwelling No. 275 Tenth street, and stealing therefrom a quantity of lead pipe of the value of \$5 or \$6. The boys above named, with a number of others, who are still at large, effected an entrance to the premises by forcing open the basement door. Lead pipes and faucets, which the plumbers had but a abort time previously stranged, were ripped up in the most unceremonious manner, and such portious appropriated as met the fancy of the young thieves. The noise which they made attracted attention, and they were surprised in the midst of their operations. The three youngsters above-named were captured, the remainder of the gang escaping. Justice Steers sent the accused to prison for examination. ARREST OF A HOTEL THIEF .- For years past the

CAUTION TO PIANO BUYERS. -- Nover purchase Plano of a person who has rented the same, lest the ownsi-bereof come and take it from thee, and thou lose all thou had poid for it-(proverb); but rather go to the Piano Agency of Hea-ACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway, where you can obtain a goo new UNEENTED PIANO, at a very low price for cash, and was rauted for two years. Also, Music at half price. Housey.

An IMPERIAL PHOTOGRAPH of COMMODORS

PERRY is on exhibition at BRADY'S GALLERY, No. 359 Broadway ANSON'S DAGUERREOTYPES, LARGE SIZE, Po

20 Cans. The only place in the city where Daguagastres are made exclusive of any other picture is at Alson's, No. 589 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. PUBDY'S NATIONAL THEATER.—To-night, the efficient Stage Director, Mr. E. L. Fox, takes his benefit at the prosperous establishment, and presents a programme of enter-teinment rarely to be witnessed. The local drama of The Fast Young Mrs. the partonium of The Magic Taumert, the burlesque of Herner viii. Humard, and the nautical drama of Ban The Boatswark, are to be performed, interspersed with Singing, Duncing, Gymnastic Fests, &c. Apply early for places.

[Advertisement.]

LAST DAY BUT ONE.—If you have not seen little Cordella Howard, burry to Barnew's Museum will be her final adlen. To Algur she gives us two exquisite performances in her own faceinating manner. This Affrance of admirets. Mrs. Charles Howard, will gratify a crown of admirets.

AN ANTICIPATED RUSH.—KNOX is ready, so are his customers. His Spring style of Har is an indication at the "good time coming," and the way they will disappear we startle the old fogics in the trade. Prepare to lay saids your for caps and other "Winter fixings," for one of his brilliant Spring fabrics, by making an early cell at Knox's, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton. Price only \$4.

"GAS CONSUMERS."

IAdventisement!

To the Editor of The Brooklyn Fagle.

Size: Your paper of the 28th of February refers to an article published in The New York Times of the 28th, in which Mr. Robert Prince says the Gas Meters are intentionally made to register folsely, and that they indicate from ten to fifeen per ceatmore as used than passes through them.

When this article appeared I would have replied, but that it seemed to me to be a mere exhibition of impotent malice—a stander so about that no intelligent man could be deceived by it; but as it has been copied and commented on in various parts of the country, and some gas companies have felt analysed in consequence, I hereby pronounce Mr. Frince's assertions to be utterly false and malrious. The "Defries," or, as it should be called, the "Bogardon Dry Meter!" for it was invented and ratenied by Mr. James Borardus of this city, is supplied by me to all the Gas Companies of New-York and Brooklyn, and to many other Companies in the United States, Canada and Cuba. It is the same meter axialited by me at the Crystal Palace, and to me the committee awarded the highest premium, not unity for the best of the West or Crosley Meter.

It will give me pleasure, Sir, to see any consumer of gas at my Factory in 22d street, then 16th aware. See Ary Section 22d street, then 16th aware.

The process is very simple and easily explained and understood, and if those who have doubts on the subject will call, I will chosers and if those who have doubts on the subject will call, I will chosers and if those who have doubts on the subject will call, I will chosers and if those who have doubts on the subject will call, I will chosers and if those who have doubts on the subject will call, I will chosers and if those who have doubts on the subject will call, I will chosers and if those who have doubts on the subject will call, I will chosers and if those who have doubts on the subject will call, I will chosers and if those who have doubt on the subject will call, I will chosers and if those who have d

New York, March 2, 1848.

THE METALLIC TABLET STROP. — Invented by

GEO. SAUNDERS, A. D. 1216.—This, the genuine article, has norm been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a rease. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufactures, J. 5.2. SAUNDERS, store No. 7 Astor House.

EXAMINE YOUR SCALES. "AS INCORRECT SCALES WILL DANK THE VERY VITALS ONE OF AN APPARENTLY PROPERCUS BUSINESS."

Test your Scales thoroughly, and if found incorrect, threw than saids and buy one of FAIRBARK' CRUBBARTS STALES, the worked would be suffered to the stale of the said o

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